BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864. NO. 197.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

ATLANTA, June 27.—The *Appeal* has received Nashville dates of the 22d.

The latest news from Grant's army on the 18th, near Petersburg says, contrary to expectation no general engagement had taken place, but heavy fighting is going on, results favorable but not decisive. The Yankees claim to have captured 22 guns in their operations around Petersburg. Birney's division threw five shells into the city.

Dispatches from Grant's Headquarters to Washington 18th says, there was severe fighting yesterday along the greater portion of our lines. We gained but little except on our left.

Gold in New York on the 30th was 198. Cotton 150.

Nashville papers claim that Hooker took Lost Mountain by assault on the 16th, capturing 1800 prisoners and two cannon.

Schofield, at the same time attacked and captured Pine Hill, from the top of which Sherman counted the houses in Marietta. The rebel works are reported very strong from Lost Mountain to Black Jack Mountain covering Marietta and the railroad, and if Hooker succeeds in driving them entirely from their works on the left, the flank movement which has been very difficult will be open and they can be flanked with ease and driven from their present strong position, and if so, can make no successful stand south of it.

Stanton announces that he has received a telegram from Sherman that Johnston retreated on the 17th and that he pursued him to the Chattahoochie.

The death of Gen. Polk was announced officially by Stanton in Washington on the 20th.

It is believed that Congress will adjourn in ten days.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted all bids for bonds payable in 1868, at 6 per cent. and upwards.

MOBILE, June 27.—The *Register & Advertiser* has received reliable Memphis intelligence from Senatobia.

It is believed that Washburne will command the expedition to reinforce Sherman, which force, after the whipping received from Forrest, numbers 20,000 troops, and it is intended to swell it to 30,000 more. Troops are arriving by the river and are sent out by railroad where it is repaired.

Gold in Memphis was 250. No cotton in market. Confederate funds had risen twenty-one cents on the dollar and still rising rapidly. Officials there are in bad humor, indicating unfavorable news. A rumor was current that Grant had telegraphed Lincoln that he was tired of his undertaking, and that he must come out and take charge himself. The Chicago *Times* and St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d state that the Chicago Convention has been postponed until August 29th.

Gold in New York on the 22d was 225 and closed at 206.

The *Alabama* has burned the ship *Rockingham* from Callao.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 27.—Nothing of interest is transpiring here.

Both armies occupy the same positions they have held for some days.

Our batteries on Kennesaw Mountain are shelling the enemy's works this morning, their batteries replying, wasting much powder.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MARIETTA, June 27.—About 10 o'clock this morning the enemy, consisting of a part of Schofield's, Palmer's, Blair's and Logan's forces, attempted to gain possession of an angle of our fortifications on our left. The centre was held by Cheatham and Cleburne. The enemy marched up defiantly in seven lines of battle, our troops reserving their fire until they approached within a few yards of our breastworks, when they opened with grape, canister and musketry, creating great havoc in their ranks. The fire was so rapid and destructive that the enemy could not rally and were driven back with a loss of 800 or 1,000 men. We captured about 100 prisoners, including Lt. Col. J. B. Kerr, 74th Ill., Capt. H. R. Wakefield, 54th Ind. and Lt. Jno. H. York, 63d Ind., two stands of colors, one presented to the 27th Ill. Reg't by Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford. The woods where the enemy's dead and wounded are now lying are on fire, making it impossible to bring them off. Our loss, owing to the protection of breastworks, very small. On our right centre the 63d Ga. Reg't, Col. Gordon, Mercer's brigade, deployed as skirmishers, acted with great gallantry and held a hand to hand fight with the enemy until relieved.

The troops engaged in the first mentioned action were Maney's and Vaughan's brigades, Cheatham's division, and Polk's and Lowry's brigades, of Cleburne's division.

Brig. Gen. Killpball, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, of Howard's 4th Army Corps, was killed and is so reported by his own men taken prisoners.

The wagoners in Killpball's brigade suffered severely.

From Goldsboro.

GOLDSBORO, June 28.—We have Petersburg papers of the 25th. Nothing important. Damage to the Petersburg and Weldon and South-Side Railroads was slight.—On the latter large trains of cotton were burned. Private advices represent Kautz running from W. H. F. Lee on Sunday from Stanton bridge, on the South-Side road, with Dearing in his front, going towards Weldon or Grant's army. Official information from Weldon to-day says that Kautz is going there.

Our trains continue to run to Goldsborough, Greensborough and Weldon, and there is no necessity for the alarm about Yankee raids which some old women in breeches manifest.

We have heard nothing more of the raid said to be moving on Wilmington, or the Wilmington road. Suppose it has gone up the spout.

Various rumors yesterday about raiders this side of Gaston and beyond but nothing known positively.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

What we have Made by the War.

This war has been a pretty expensive business to the people of North Carolina, in life and property, and yet Gov. Vance and his Destructive supporters say it must go on, on, on, until the Yankees are whipped or the last man butchered. We say to the people that if they want peace they must vote for peace men who will negotiate a peace through compromise and concession. The *Standard* says:

"The debt of North Carolina is by this time nearly *thirty millions* of dollar. Add to this the County and other corporation debts, say *twenty millions*, and the aggregate is *fifty millions*. If the war should last until this time next year, the debt, county and State, will be at least *seventy-five millions* of dollars. This debt, be it remembered, is to be paid in gold or its equivalent. The interest on it will be *four millions five hundred thousand* dollars. North Carolina was forced into this war on account of slave property. The value of our slaves, in gold, before the war, was about one hundred millions of dollars. We have already lost not less than fifty thousand slaves, and those that remain to us are not worth more than our debt will be this time next year, if the war should last that long. What, then, have we gained in respect to slavery or in a pecuniary point of view? Is the institution stronger now than it was in 1860? No sensible person will say it is as strong.

But the debt—who is to pay it? It must be paid by the old men, by the women and children, by our maimed soldiers, and by the generations to come after us. The taxation will be very heavy. It will make many who are now rich poor, and it will make the poor poorer. It will hang on our necks a mighty incubus. To prolong the war is to add to this debt. To prolong the war indefinitely is to rivet the chains of despotic power now forging for our limbs. If the war is to have no end, there will be an end to our liberties and no end to our debt. There can be no peace without a treaty and there can be no treaty without commissioners appointed to make it. If we look to Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln to make peace, there will be no peace for years to come. We wish we could think otherwise, but what we say is so. The *people* of the two sections must rise up and command the peace, or the war will go on, and on, and on. Will they do it? Mr. Lincoln says he will fight us three years longer, and Mr. Davis answers with a tone of defiance. And so blood flows in rivers, and treasure is exhausted, and the morals of the people are ruined, and debt is piled on debt, and our schools are closed, and liberty itself is lost in the effort to secure it. And wherefore? Because there is so much wicked human pride in the leaders of the two sections that they will not meet together, talk calmly about the matter, and settle this awful feud on principles of equity and justice. That is the true reason.

[For the Progress

The "Orphan Fund" in the West.

MR. EDITOR.—In the last fourteen days I have delivered twelve speeches and sermons in nine of the Western counties. The subscriptions have been as follows:

Cabarrus,	$ 1,000	Buncombe,	$23,940
Lincoln,	13,576	McDowell,	5,180
Cleaveland,	15,120	Burke,	8,850
Rutherford,	7,669	Caldwell,	13,650
Henderson,	4,883	Catawba,	3,450

Making in all, if my hasty count be correct, $97,418.

In addition there are donations of gold and of a tract of land, value not yet ascertained, bringing the total to about $100,000. In some of the counties other donations have been made since I left. The labor and travel have been severe, but greatly cheered by uniform kindness and hospitalities. I have brought from the hills sweet myrth for memory.

I published appointments before I knew that Gov. Vance was to visit the west. We came together. It is but common justice to say that His Excellency in courtesy and endorsement of my mission did much to make my tour profitable and pleasant. Indeed all right-minded men of all parties are ready to aid a work so catholic, so patriotic, so just and so noble.

The subscribers in the several counties will find the subscription papers in the hands of the following gentlemen:

Lincoln	county,	Col Michal.
Cleaveland	"	Dr Miller.
Rutherford	"	Dr Craton.
Henderson	"	Rev Mr Burnett.
Buncombe	"	Messrs Taylor & Wood
McDowell	"	Rev Mr Edwards.
Burke	"	Wm F McKesson, Esq.
Caldwell	"	J R Wilson, Esq.
Catawba	"	M M McCorkle, Esq.

It is earnestly requested that the subscriptions be closed by bond or cash as soon as practicable, as nothing is really accounted until so received.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED OR WAS STOLEN, FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 25th of June, near the Wake and Johnston county line, on the Fayetteville and Raleigh road, two large Rawbone black HORSES, both showing recent marks of the harness. One very black, with full mane hanging on both sides of his neck, and tail very full and long, with a square flat rump. The other has very little mane or tail, has a sharp rump and is of a lighter color, both recently shod.

I will give the above reward, and pay all expenses, for their apprehension so that I can get them, or for their delivery to me at Warrenton, N. C.

June 28-d3t* O. R. SMITH.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needfull powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-dawtds

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 tf W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.

Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, C. L. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly.

June 3 d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,

June 14-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,

Your son and brother

Of Old Lenoir County,

R. B. TAUSK,

May 12-d&wtd 3d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,

Your friend and obd't serv't,

May 30-d&wtd LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT, Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6tw1d.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM S. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June 20-d&w2w*

Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtds

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 22-d2aw&wtd

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of Instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person, or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black cloth hat, gray roundabout, white wooden pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left, an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t

Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 7, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, as the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

June 14 dawljuly

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.

June 21-eod5t W. W. VASS, Treas. and Sec'y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for the advertisements inserted in the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY PROGRESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$12 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2D, 1864, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,

100 English Calf Skins
5,000 lbs Cotton and Woolen Rags
300 Shoe Knives
100 Butcher Knives
1 new Feather Bed
1 lot of Bed Quilts
lot of large Tin Cans
1 set Single Harness
1 superior Eight Day Clock
1 fine Parlor Cooking Stove and Pipe
1 fine Top Buggy and Pole
1 lot of Bar Iron
Rice and Tobacco
1 lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boots
Hooks and Eyes
Matches
1,000 lbs Ivory Black
lot of Spun Cotton

Blackberry Wine, in bottles and by the gallon—a superior article for medical purposes.

A lot of Corn Whisky

Apple Brandy, and many other articles not enumerated.

June 28-d1d TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can find himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $6.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesides, N. C. Feb. 13-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. R. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt-ness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FORsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,

June 24 d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C

Office N. C. Railroad Co., SALEM, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies. P. A. SPAGG,

June 24-d3aw&wtd Sec'y.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 3 tf

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15½ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 5 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not due but very good work horses. Apply at Leasburg, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.

June 18-d1tw3t

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co., GOLDSBORO', May 30 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.

June 1-d3w2t J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give satisfactory references and liberal terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.

May 30 d1m

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately done at the

March 18 d&wtf

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER WHO HAS LOST ONE leg and three horses in the service and is unable to do active duty, wants employment as one of the Military Department, post office, or other place where he can be useful. Apply to J. H. KIRKHAM.

June 27-6t*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' containing 300 acres, about one half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 25-d6w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE city of Raleigh on the 1st day of July next for the purpose of collecting taxes due from Manumits for the year ending July 1st, 1864. W. P. HIGH,

June 25-4t Sheriff.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself generally useful can find employment and good wages at the

June 25-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—*Extract from Constitution Confederate States.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save expense in the trouble of mailing receipts by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Gubernatorial Safety—Vance's Courage.

It is known that Gov. Vance recently spoke at Hendersonville, in Henderson county, and from the following extract from a letter we have received from a gentleman of high standing in that county, it will be seen he played the clown there as well as elsewhere. Our friend, who had furnished us a club of subscribers, says:

"I received yours of the 17th with a bundle of papers and pamphlets and was glad to get them, too for they came on the heels of Vance's speech here and they prove that he lied like thunder. It is the general talk that his speech here was the poorest effort that any man who ever expected to be Governor, much less one who is Governor, ever made. I say it was the poorest speech I ever heard. The audience never cheered him the first time, with all his low-flung anecdotes and comparisons. His speech was all through made up of abuse of Holden and yourself. He said Holden was a cowardly dog—he had seen him jump paling fences and run down back streets when his person was in danger; and that you was a great big, nasty, greasy, cowardly dog. He seemed to be partial to the word dog, for he had allusion to that animal several times in his speech."

This is *elegant* language for a Governor and the preachers of the secession persuasion should read it from their several pulpits for the benefit of the women and children. But we suppose he will deny this as he has denied appealing to the soldiers in his army speeches to fight until hell should freeze over, &c., but we have the proof of both in our possession, which will be cheerfully exhibited to such of the brethren as may have a special interest in the moral and spiritual welfare of his Excellency, if they will call at our office.

As to the charge of cowardice against Mr. Holden, all who know that gentleman know it to be false. Mr. Holden has never shown a want of physical courage, while it is universally admitted that he has that sublime moral courage to which Gov. Vance is a stranger. He has the courage to do right, to contend for civil law and the liberties of the citizen in the face of usurping tyranny, while Gov. Vance crouches at the feet of power. Mr. Holden left his house on the occasion of the mob, last September, because his own family and his devoted personal friends requested him to do so, believing as they did that there were Destructives here who would gladly have his property destroyed and his life taken, provided they could get some one else to do it. Mr. Holden was a State officer, and the mobbing of his office was not only an outrage upon his individual rights but an indignity to the State that demanded prompt and instant reparation; and Gov. Vance cursed like a trooper to convince the friends of Mr. Holden that the wrong should be redressed, but there it stopped. Who acted the coward in that matter? He has not only never demanded the leaders in that mob, for trial, but he entertained some of them the same night at the Executive mansion. Gov. Vance may have a vast amount of physical or brute courage—every man has more or less of that—but in this affair, as well as in others where the State has been insulted and outraged, he has exhibited less moral courage than any State Executive in the Confederacy. Mr. Holden has the moral courage to stand by the people, as shown by his present course, but Gov. Vance has abandoned the people and become the supple tool of power.

As for ourself we confess we have had a hard time since the war commenced, and more especially since the fall of Newbern, and we know that our appearance is a little seedy—possibly a little "greasy," for we have a family to support and nothing but our labor to rely on; and as we have no opportunity to array ourself and household in purple and fine linen, and to procure other Yankee luxuries through the blockade, as have Gov. Vance and the "Court" favorites that hang around him, it is not to be wondered at that we look a little the worse for wear. It is a matter of pride, however, to be able to say that we came honestly by what we have got, though it may be "greasy" or "nasty," as the Governor elegantly expresses it. We have not sent out a bale of cotton or a box of tobacco through the blockade, and we never expect to do so. True cleanliness, however, consists not so much in what a man carries on him, as in that which proceeds from him. All the fine fabrics which the blockade commands will not render a man comely in the eyes of the virtuous and good, from whose mouth constantly proceeds all manner of filth, uncleanness and moral depravity; and we fear, from the profanity and vulgarity which has characterized Gov. Vance's speeches, in the army and at home, that while his external person is arrayed in all the luxury the Yankee and European markets will afford, the internal man is a fountain of corruption and the abode of uncleanness. It is almost universally admitted, too, that the dignity of the office has suffered more in his hands than in all the others that have ever occupied it; and neither his walk or conversation in such as to command him to Christian statesmen.

The Governor knows that the [illegible] courtesy [illegible] using the efforts made by himself and his friends to bribe or buy us to his support; and if he or any of those who hang around him and bask in the sunshine of official favor desire to try us further, in the matter of moral or physical courage, they can do so. We have no taste for newspaper controversy, nor do we covet the notoriety of the bully, but if assailed we shall not hesitate to defend ourself. If they come one at a time we ask them no odds, and should they conspire and combine for our destruction, we can but trust ourself and our cause to that power which sustained the town clerk of Ephesus, the smartest uninspired man the Governor ever knew.

John Spelman, then the scavanger for the Destructives, made fun of the Governor's feet, legs and hands, and ridiculed his personal appearance generally, two years ago, and an intelligent public was shocked and disgusted;—now the Governor prostitutes his high office to ridicule and make fun of our personal appearance—applying to us all the epithets of the tap room—and the people are expected to smile, approve and applaud. We tell his Excellency they will not do it.

Remember.

Let the soldier whose life is constantly exposed in the deadly conflict remember that this war must be closed by negotiation, or not at all.

Let the sorrowing father, the heart-broken wife, the agonizing sister and the suffering mother all remember that Gov. Vance said to the soldiers in his speeches to the army last spring that the men must fight until hell should freeze over and then fight on the ice. Let them remember that he is not for peace, but for war, and that having thoroughly gone over to those treasonable plotters that helped the Abolitionists bring on all the horrors of the struggle, he is pledged to the "last man and the last dollar."

Let Conservatives remember that if they vote for Vance now, they vote to endorse all the heresies of secession and all the usurpations that have grown out of it.

Let them remember that if they vote for Vance they vote for impressments, tythe tax, martial law and military tyranny, to all of which he has submitted without a murmur.

Let them remember that Vance is supported by every original secession leader in the State, and that his election would destroy the Conservative party and turn the State over to secession influence.

Let them remember that Gov. Vance is mainly responsible for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that he has denounced all who favor negotiations for an honorable peace, as traitors.

Let them remember that Gov. Vance and the toadies who hang around him are arrayed in purple and fine linen every day, obtained by the blockade, while soldiers' families and other destitute persons cannot get bread for themselves and children.

Let the Conservatives of the State especially remember that Gov. Vance has preferred charges against their loyalty at Richmond, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended in special reference to this State.

Let all honest men, everywhere, remember that the present State government is the most corrupt that ever the State was cursed with.

Let them remember that the staff officers of Gov. Vance receive salaries and draw rations for themselves and negroes, while they render but little service to the State.

Let them remember, above all and after all, that the re-election of Vance would continue and multiply all the existing abuses and turn the State over to the Destructives.

It is stated that the Governor of North Carolina has cleared for the State by his importation movement $6,771,468.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

This is not so, on the contrary it would take a much larger sum to pay the State out. The above is taken from a statement published in one of the Governor's organs, which was gotten up for electioneering purposes. The accounts are not settled, and we suppose no one can tell how the State does stand, exactly, but the best informed all agree that the losses must ultimately be very heavy. Our bonds are outstanding in Europe to a large amount, which must be redeemed in gold or its equivalent, while the late steamer *Ad-Vance* is gone to Europe, it is said, for repairs, to be absent for months, while the salaries of officers and crew, to be paid in gold, are going on. The steamer may return in three months, or she may never return—some are of opinion she never will, as there was but one North Carolinian on board when she left Nassau. We don't care what they think in Augusta, but we tell the people of North Carolina that this blockade running has brought the State several millions in debt, and that they will have to foot the bills.

Richmond and Petersburg Papers.

We are yet without Richmond and Petersburg papers, and as it may be several days before the regular transmission of the mails is resumed, we shall be greatly obliged to any of our friends, who may get hold of Virginia papers, if they will send them to us.

G. F. Norman, Co. D, 39th N. C. T., died in an Atlanta hospital recently.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

FIGHTING AROUND PETERSBURG.

The Railroads, Raiders, &c.

The *Confederate* got a copy of the Petersburg *Register* of Saturday, through the courtesy of some friend, from which the following extracts were taken. It will be seen that the account of affairs around Petersburg does not differ materially from that published by us on Monday morning:

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS ABOUT PETERSBURG.

Just at 7 o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning, the quiet which had prevailed for many hours previous, was broken by a tremendous roar of artillery from the lines immediately on the east of the city. For one hour and forty minutes, the cannonading was loud and furious, the engagement in artillery being between the enemy's batteries on his right, and a battery of ours on the north bank of the Appomattox, which will always be heard from at the right time. But something else besides artillery firing went on, and as truthful chroniclers of events, we must state the fact, that in an attempt to storm one of the batteries held by the Yankees, we sustained a loss of between 3 and 400 prisoners. These composed the 27th of Hagood's Brigade of Hoke's Division. Few we hear were killed—the enemy having allowed them to come where they could be overmastered without much expenditure of ball and powder. Twenty-nine prisoners were taken by us and brought into Petersburg. "Better luck next time" for a storming party by our gallant troops. Some shells came into the city in the latter part of the day, but we have heard of no particular injury done to person or property, as we should have done, had any casualty of the kind occurred.

10 O'CLOCK P. M. FRIDAY.

A distant cannon is heard at long intervals, but nothing more exciting is transpiring at this hour.

12 O'CLOCK FRIDAY NIGHT.

We have news that the Yankees have destroyed "Burkeville Junction," and that the raid is sweeping on towards Danville, and the connections southwestward of that point. Of course, they will destroy what lays in their way, as far as they will be allowed to go. The Piedmont road and Greensboro', N. C., may be their aim. If they succeed, they will cut for a time the N. C. railroad, and break off communication with the Charlotte and Columbia road and our southwestern railroad connections.

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON RAILROAD.

We have the gratifying intelligence to communicate, that the Yankees have not only been dislodged from the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, near the Six Mile House, but have been driven off with the loss in one particular of 500, as that number of prisoners, among whom were 28 officers, were marched into the city about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the spot to which their 2,000 "illustrious predecessors" were lodged for safe keeping on Thursday morning. This good service was accomplished by a portion of Mahone's command, on Thursday night. Where so many prisoners were taken there must have been (if the Yankees fought at all) some killed and wounded, but how many we do not at this time know. Nor have we heard of our own casualties, which we are sure were few if any. The Yankees have destroyed about two miles of the track, which, under the energetic management of President Sanford and his assistants, will soon be reinstated to good order and condition. The Yankee miscreants had just set fire to a pile of rails which they had raised when our men came upon them, drove them off and soon extinguished the fire.

A later report was brought in on yesterday evening that the Yankees had returned after their whipping—were still in force on the railroad near the "Six Mile House," and that only a small portion of the track was injured. We have seen more than one or two engaged in this fight, and all agree that the fight, beginning about sunset, resulted in the complete surprise and the discomfiture of the raiders, without any loss to us, and with similar unanimity state that the injury to the road was southward of the Six Mile House. The gallant men who accomplished this good work, have taught the great Ulysses that he will try in vain to isolate Petersburg by cutting the main avenues to it. The South Side railroad, if not now in full operation, will be so before to-night. Grant has been brought to a stand upon the system of tactics to which he resorted, when he abandoned his original "all summer" route to Richmond. Perhaps he will spend "all summer" just where he is, unless he cuts back and tries some other highway to the Confederate capital. He cannot take Petersburg—that's certain, nor can he move any force that will isolate it.

From the local column of the *Register*, we clip the following:

Thursday night passed over in peace and quietness and at 6 o'clock a. m., on Friday morning a Sabbath stillness prevailed throughout the city. There were no rumors afloat for the "reliable gentleman" had not yet started on his daily rounds. Neighbor met neighbor, yawningly asked each other "what news," and the unusual response of nobody hurt last night, was as current as new issue. This pleasant state of affairs continued until the town clock announced the seventh hour, when the report of a single gun came rolling up the Appomattox. Scarcely had its echoes died away, when the terrific thunders of a heavy cannonade burst upon the startled city.—Our batteries on the North bank of the river, in Chesterfield county, which completely enfiladed the Yankee batteries on the opposite side, in front of Blandford, had opened fire on the enemy, which was returned with promptness and energy. For one hour it was one continued roar without the slightest intermission. The deep boom of the heavy "thirty-two's" could be clearly distinguished from the sharper crash of the rifled pieces, while as an accompaniment to the awful music could be distinctly heard the rushing noise of the flying shells. It was not that whirring sound given forth by a single shell as it passed over head on its mission of death and destruction.—But the sound resembled the distant roar of falling waters, or the passing of a mighty whirlwind through a forest of lofty pines.

The battle ground was about a short mile and a half from the foot of Pocahontas bridge, from whence, standing on a pile of lumber, we could discern the shells flying through the "sulphurous canopy" that overhung the combatants. Like jets of flame they rushed in a semi-circle across the [illegible] as to the spectators, who crowded the [illegible] every spot that commanded a view of the fight, seemed to fall amidst the opposing batteries.

At 8 o'clock, precisely, the horrible din died away, and for a few moments there was a solemn silence, only interrupted by a single shot or two from some distant battery. While the anxious groups were discussing the probable results of the engagement, and confidently predicting the evacuation of the Yankee batteries, all were again startled by a tremendous rattle of musketry, this time proceeding from the city side of the river, and evidently in close proximity to our lines in front of Blandford. For a very few minutes a rolling fire was maintained, and then suddenly ceased. Twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, a. m., silence again reigned along our lines, and with the exception of a gun fired occasionally, all has been quiet up to 3 o'clock, p. m.

The musketry firing proceeds from a charge made by our men, in which they captured the rifle pits in front of batteries Nos. 1 and 2 on the banks of the river, and took 29 prisoners, after which they retired within their lines.

SOUTH SIDE ROAD.

All the government property, consisting of provisions, cars, &c., was completely removed before the Danville junction was occupied by the enemy. They had but empty warehouses to destroy. Before their arrival at Burkeville they captured a large train of cars loaded with cotton, which they destroyed. Two of the cars were loaded with furniture. One car load was owned by Mr. John Hawkins, agent of the Norfolk railroad. He remonstrated with them, and as it was private property they allowed him to remove it before they fired the train. The furniture in the other belonged to Mr. James Lufsey, of this city, part of it was taken out and destroyed, and the remainder was burnt up. They destroyed but a small portion of the track. They acted with great deliberation, piled the wood around the cars, and after refreshing themselves and resting their tired horses, they set fire to the wood, and when it was in flames they left. It was supposed they numbered three or four thousand.

HUNTER, SHERIDAN, ETC.

The *Examiner* of Friday contains the following:

The latest we have from this interesting party of skedaddlers will be found in the telegram from Lynchburg. If the information contained in that dispatch is correct, as it most probably is, Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot, and not more than eight or ten miles east of Covington. If he succeeds in reaching the later place, and destroying the bridges after him, he will be safe. We believe that he will reach Covington with most of his army, but there is little doubt he will loose all his material of war and baggage by the wayside. His ignominious flight into Western Virginia contrasts well with his triumphant entry into the undefended town of Lexington!

It is now pretty well ascertained that Sheridan, and such of his gang as could travel, left the White House Wednesday evening, and coming West as far as Crump's ⋈ Roads near Tunstall's, on the York River Railroad, struck out in two columns for the James river. They are believed to have crossed to the south bank of the Chickahominy by the Long and Providence Forge Bridges, about sunrise yesterday morning. The distance across the country from the White House to Westover is not more than twenty-five miles. It is possible Sheridan may encounter some obstacle to his safe transit.

No cannon were heard in that direction yesterday.

FROM GEORGIA.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy, 24th.]

ATLANTA, June 23—12 M.

Late last evening Hood's corps attacked the enemy, taking two lines of his entrenchments and capturing 12 pieces of artillery. It was one of the fiercest encounters of the campaign. We lost heavily in officers and men, but not so severely as the enemy, who were driven with great slaughter from two lines of their entrenchments, which are now in our possession. These were temporary works and not the enemy's main line.—Brown's Tennessee Brigade suffered most severely. General Brown is at present confined to his room in this city by severe illness, and was not in command at the time. Among the gallant officers of his brigade who fell was Col. C. H. Walker, of the 3d Tennessee, (Brown's old regiment) whose head was taken off by a cannon shot.

Col. Ed. Cook, of Franklin, Tennessee, commanding Brown's brigade, was severely wounded in the shoulder. He was brought down this morning.

A number of other officers, whose names we did not learn, were killed and wounded in this brigade, which is now commanded by a Major.

Gen. Pettus, we learn, was killed in the charge, and Col. James Bow, of the 10th Mississippi, had his left arm fractured.

Our loss, according to the most reliable intelligence we could obtain, will reach five hundred, killed and wounded.

We captured a large number of prisoners and killed and wounded scores.

Stevenson's division led in the charge, capturing two lines of breastworks and twelve of the enemy's guns. The fight lasted until far in the night and the firing was heard in this city at 11 o'clock last night.

Altogether it is represented as the most brilliant affair of the campaign, but it has cost us heavily, in the loss of many valued and loved men.

Up to this writing we have heard nothing of the operations of this morning. Ninety Yankee prisoners were brought down this morning, including one or two officers.

This morning about 2 o'clock one hundred of the wounded reached this city. The wounds of this train were very severe and many of the sufferers had their limbs amputated.

Another train of one hundred reached here about an hour since, consisting chiefly of slightly wounded men.

[From the Appeal, 25th.]

FROM OUR IMMEDIATE FRONT.

It will be seen from our telegraphic column that the enemy attacked Hardee's corps yesterday and were repulsed. A dispatch from Hooker's corps reports the Yankee loss on their right (our left) for two days past at eighteen hundred, including two generals.

We are pleased to learn that our loss in the charge of Stevenson's division on Wednesday evening, will not exceed five to six hundred.—We drove the enemy back for three-quarters of a mile, but the enemy being massed behind their works, it was not deemed prudent for only two of our divisions to attack two Yankee army corps strongly entrenched. It was a victory to us, and our loss is not as heavy as reported.

60TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Casualties in the 60th North Carolina Regiment in the charge of Stevenson's division, 22nd instant.

Lieuts R W Cooper mortal, F M Miller severe, J G Lindsay severe, Sgt Garrison killed; Pounders, N D Miller, H C Faggot, R Hickman, slight; Fleming mortal, Sergt Ray slight, McClure, W T West slight, John Luther, Jasper Buckner severe; Geo Freeman, J H Ingle, mortal, Ponders, Sam'l McCarson slight, Stephen Stepps, Callahan, James Nichols severe, George Alexander, M Dover, J Meadows slight, N Hudson, George Lytle, Ratcliffe killed, Floyd, John Hamtop severe, Wm Stepp, Robt Stepp, Wm Rickman, W C Sales and L H Pedmond, captured.

ROME, GEORGIA.

Of the Yankee occupation of Rome the Atlanta *Register* says:

The city is occupied by about seven hundred Yankee troops. Gen. Vandiver is in command of the Post, and occupies the residence of Maj. C. H. Smith as his headquarters. No personal injury has been inflicted upon any of the citizens. The hands detailed on Government work at the Foundry and Rolling Mill have been sent off as prisoners of war. All property abandoned by owners has been seized and carried off, including the furniture left in their houses. The occupancy of houses and farms by families who recently went in at the request of the owners has not afforded any protection. All the cotton in Rome and the neighboring county has been carried off, and no payments made or promised. All the families of wealth have been forced to deliver up their surplus of provisions, and in many cases but a mere pittiance has been left. Those females whose husbands came out and left them have in many cases secured protection from this seizure by receiving into their houses sick or wounded officers, and bestowing care and kindness upon them. Rations are issued to the poor, and for this purpose they profess to take from the rich. The city is thronged with negroes who differ much in their conduct and employment. Some are organized into companies and do guard duty, and work upon the entrenchments—others are attached to Yankee officers in a menial capacity, and lord it about town in a conspicuous manner. When speaking of the Yankees and the army they use the pronoun we with great consequence. Some are there, however, who ran away from Rome some months ago, and they speak respectfully of their old masters, and talk about going back.

The Rev. Mr. Kaufman, Presbyterian minister at Rome, and a refugee from Maryland, is preaching to crowded houses every Sabbath.—The Romans turn out generally to hear him for he was held in respect by them—but the Yankees being more numerous, crowd the church to hear what a Southern minister has to say. He is prudent and discreet taking his text each Sabbath from the 20th chapter of Exodus. "Thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not steal"—are certainly considered as *loyal* texts and we think them highly appropriate.

We close with the following local items:

Neither Mr. Norton Omberg nor Harden have been maltreated. Mr. Parton was killed by Texas Rangers the day the Yankees came in. It was a wanton and malicious murder to get his money, and watch, and horses. The story that he was assisting the Yankees in crossing the river is a base fabrication. Mrs. Gregory's house was burnt—not by the Yankees but by her own servant or else accidently. The Foundry and Rolling Mill are operated by Northern mechanics. Mr. Burwell has divided his farm into ten acre lots, and assigned a lot to each family of his negroes. He divided among them his mules and cattle and hogs, and told them to go to work for themselves and pay him rent.

They were doing so up to last advices. Mr. Ramey's negroes, Isaac and Henry had returned to Rome. They are very respectful and Isaac prefixes the old term 'mas' to his old white acquaintances as he used to do—says he got along better with his master than he has with the Yankees and he will go back to him some of those days if he can get back.

Mrs. Jno H. Graves with her nephew Hinton Lee left her home near Rome on Monday the 13th and arrived here Saturday last. She left her children and sister and will return in a few days. She went down the river to Lay's ferry and came by Cave Spring and thence to Newnan. The Yankees had taken all her meat and flour.

Mr. Mobley lost 25 of his negroes. He reports that deserters from the enemy passed his house daily. Silas Montgomery lost all of his negroes.

Such are some of the items gleaned from Mrs. Graves, Mr. Mobley and others.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE.—We call the attention of the public to the extensive sale of goods advertised to take place on Saturday next, July 2d, at the new Auction and Commission house of Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co. It is but seldom that such a splendid collection of goods is offered at auction.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Myner, dealer in provisions, vegetables, &c., for a pitcher of sweet cider. It is the first we have seen or tasted, and in the absence of juleps, smashes, soda water, &c., was not bad to take.

News reaching Charlotte on Saturday last that Danville was threatened by a raiding party of the enemy, a volunteer force of nearly two hundred was soon made up and left, under Colonel Turney, for the latter place.

Gentle showers on Monday afternoon and night and cool breezes yesterday.